

Outline

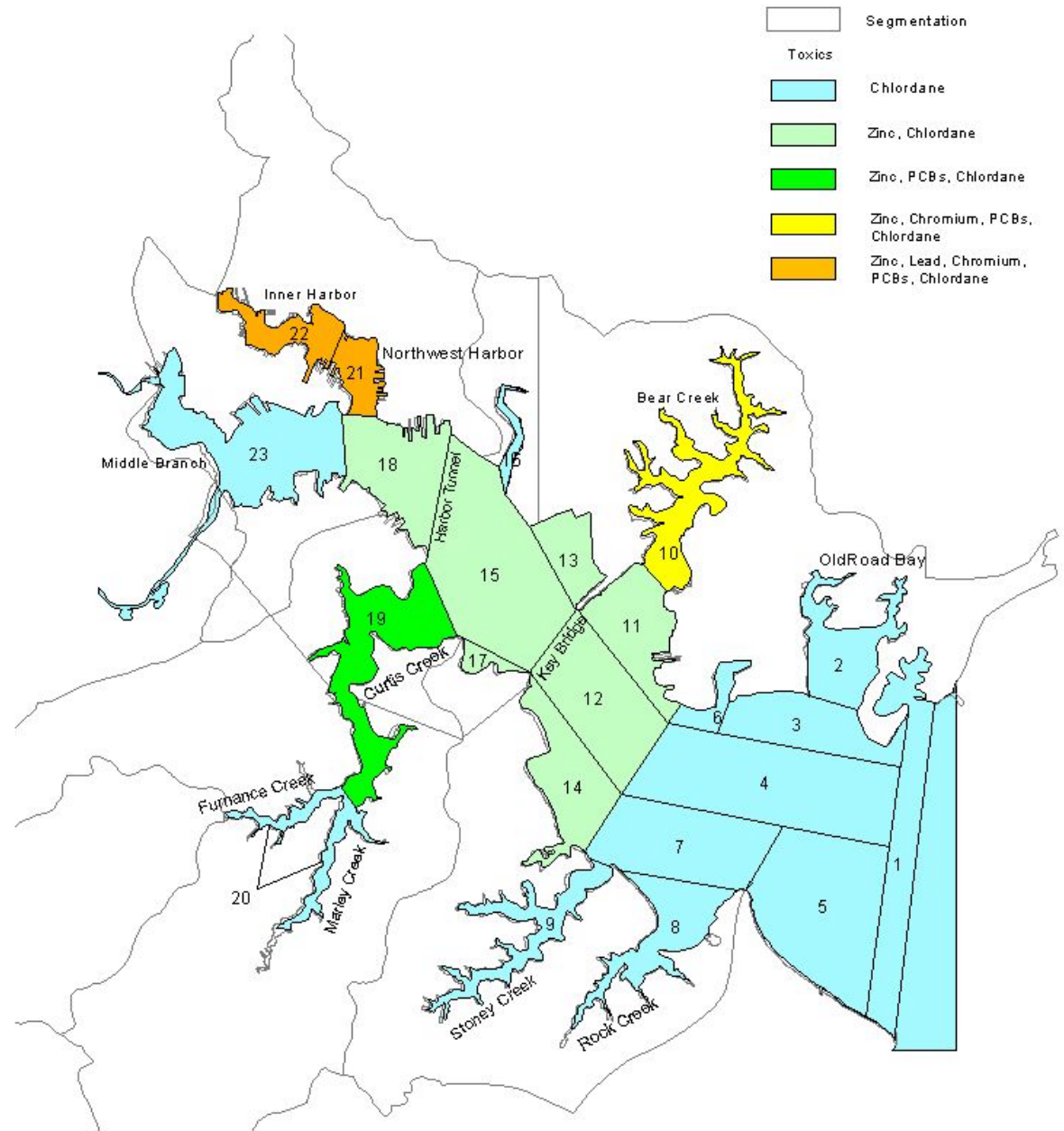
- Update of model development
- Review of recent field data
- Response of model to loadings
- Overall sense of metals behavior
- Next steps

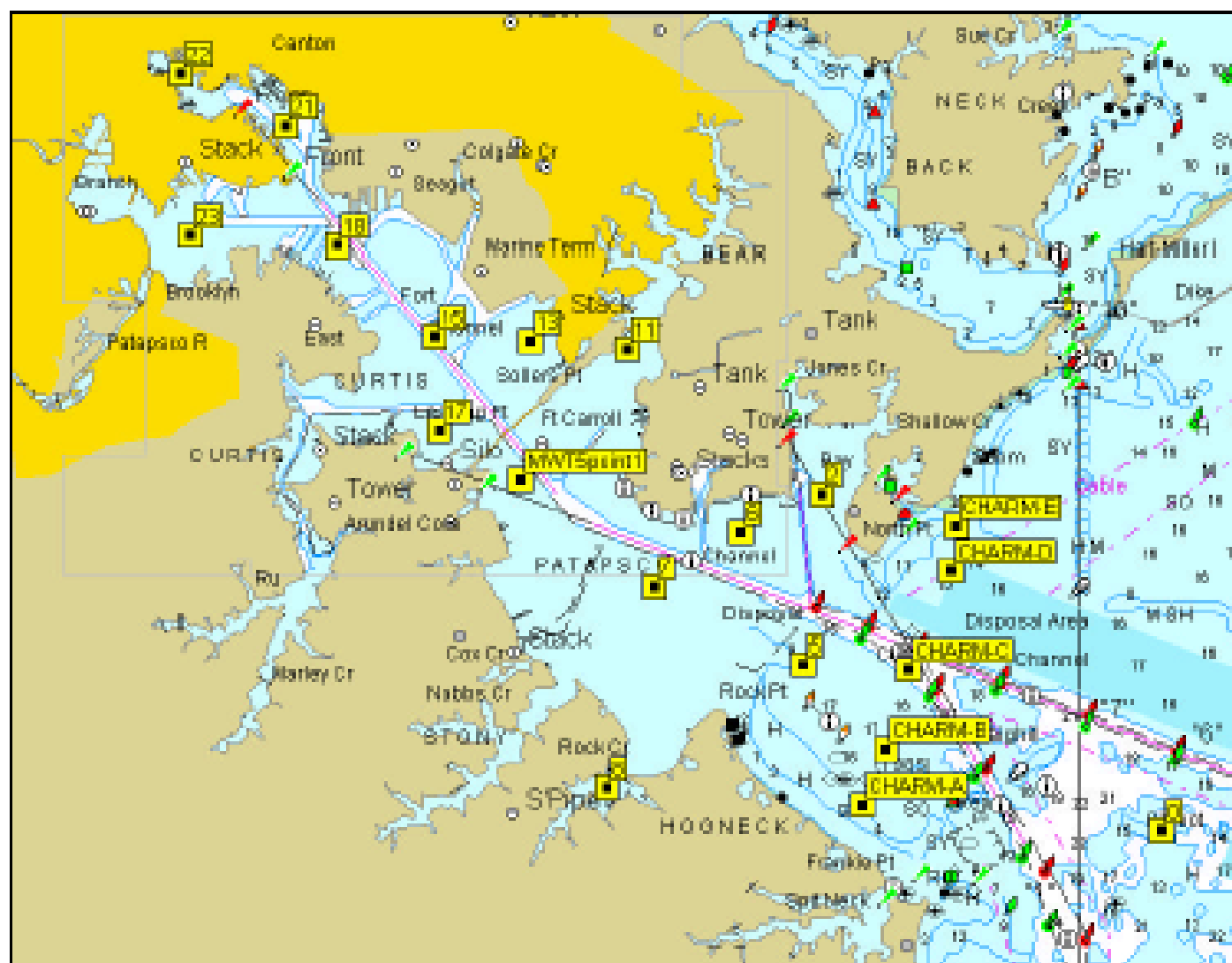


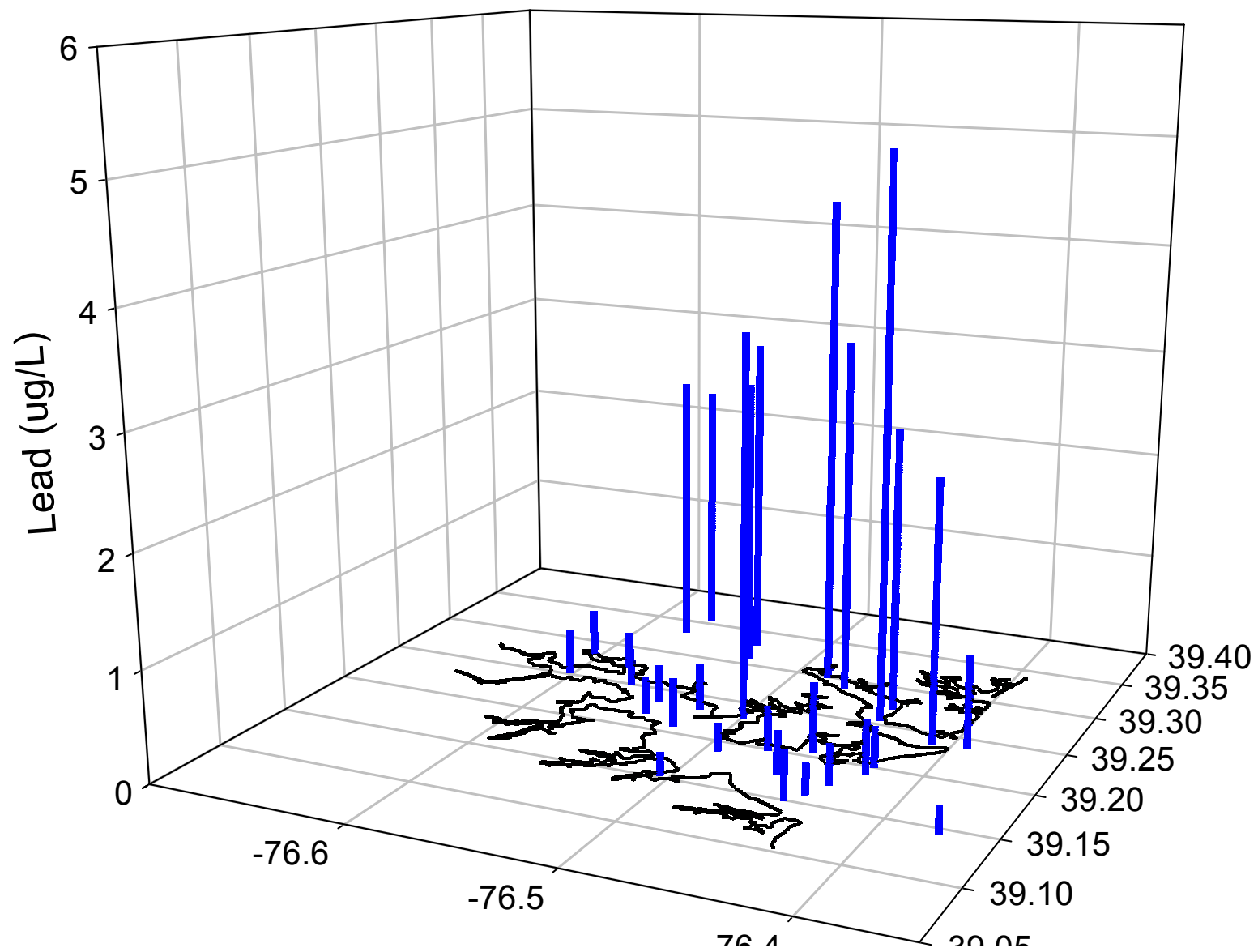
Baltimore Harbor Model Sampling

Zinc
Lead
Chromium

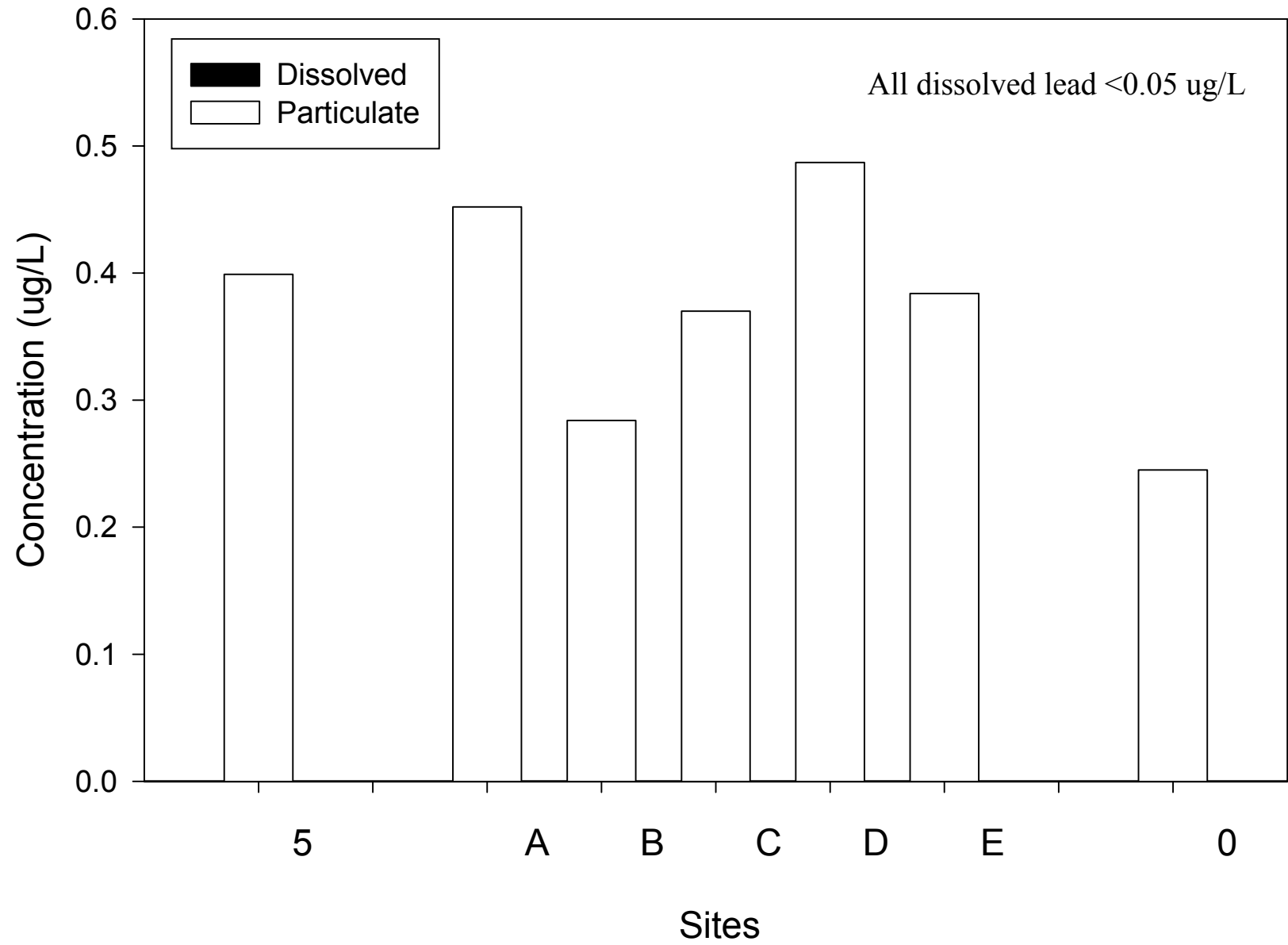
PCBs
Chlordanes

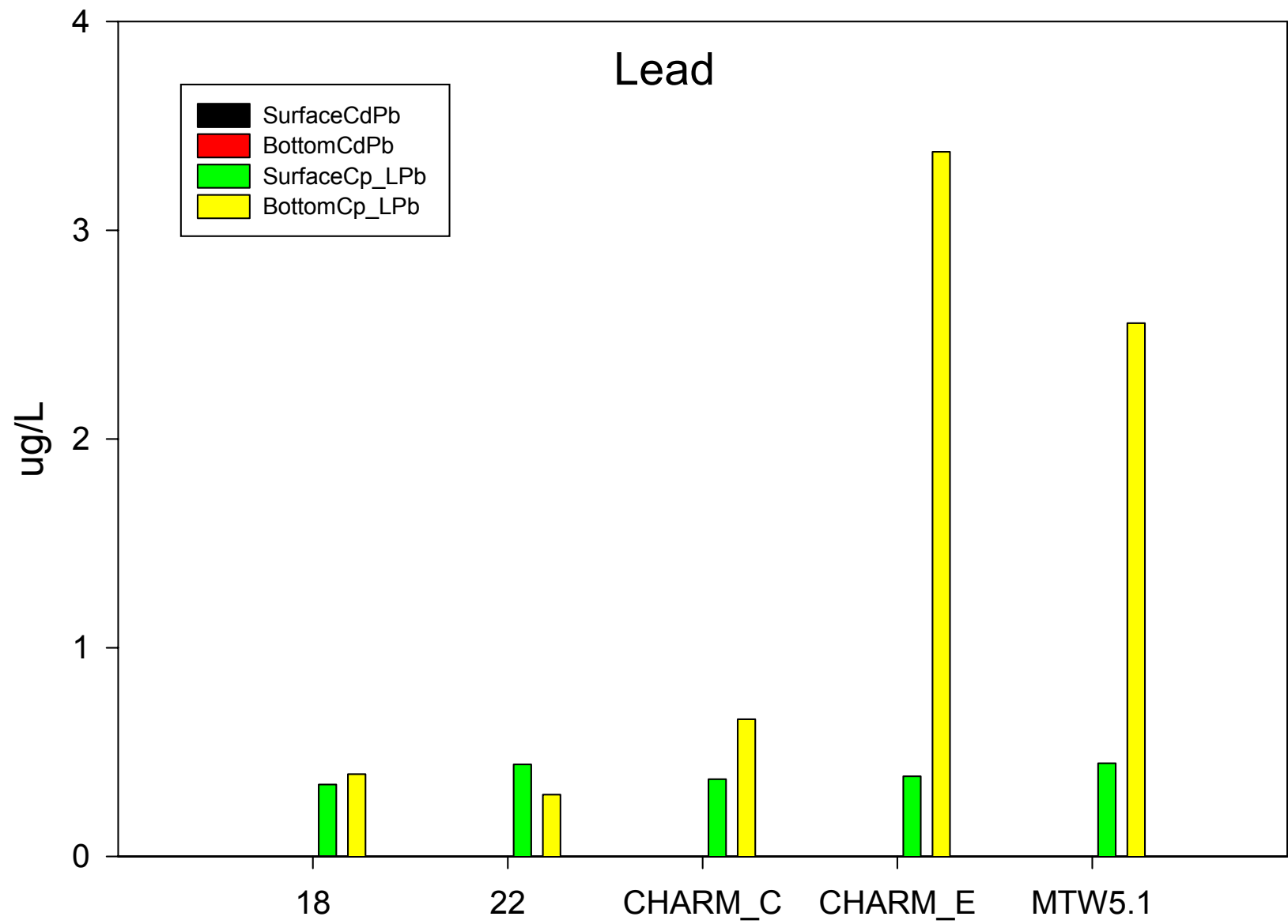


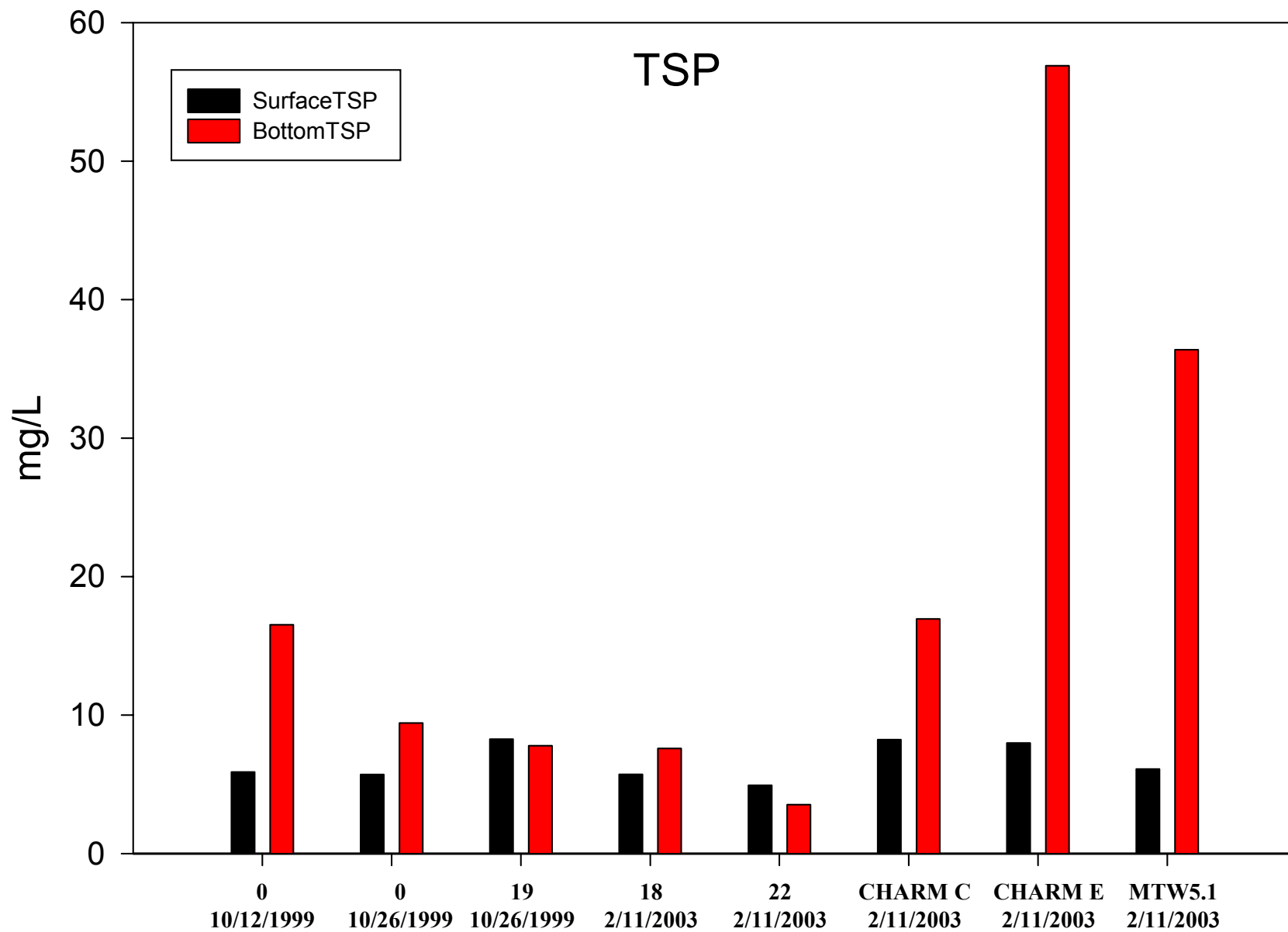


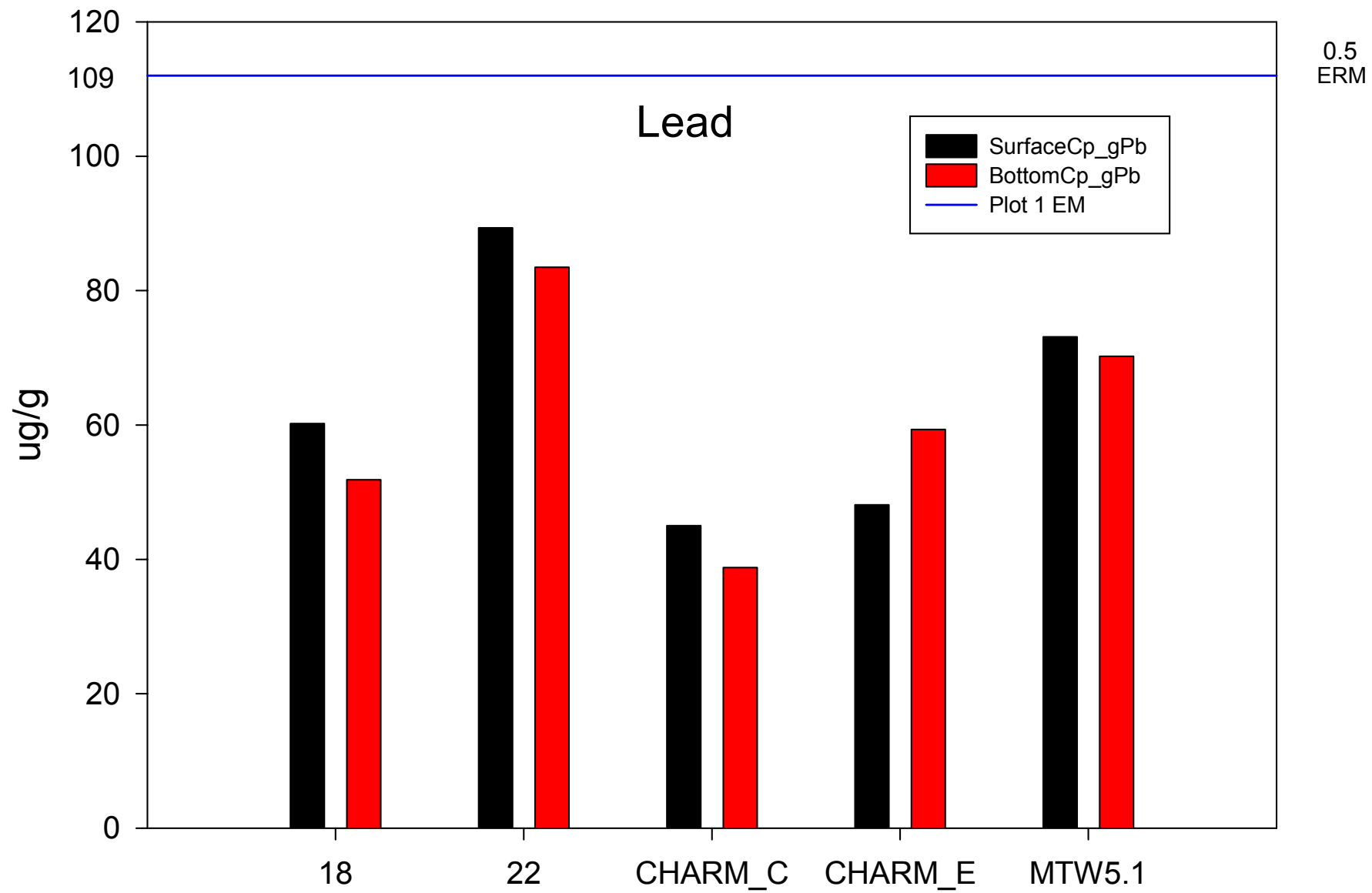


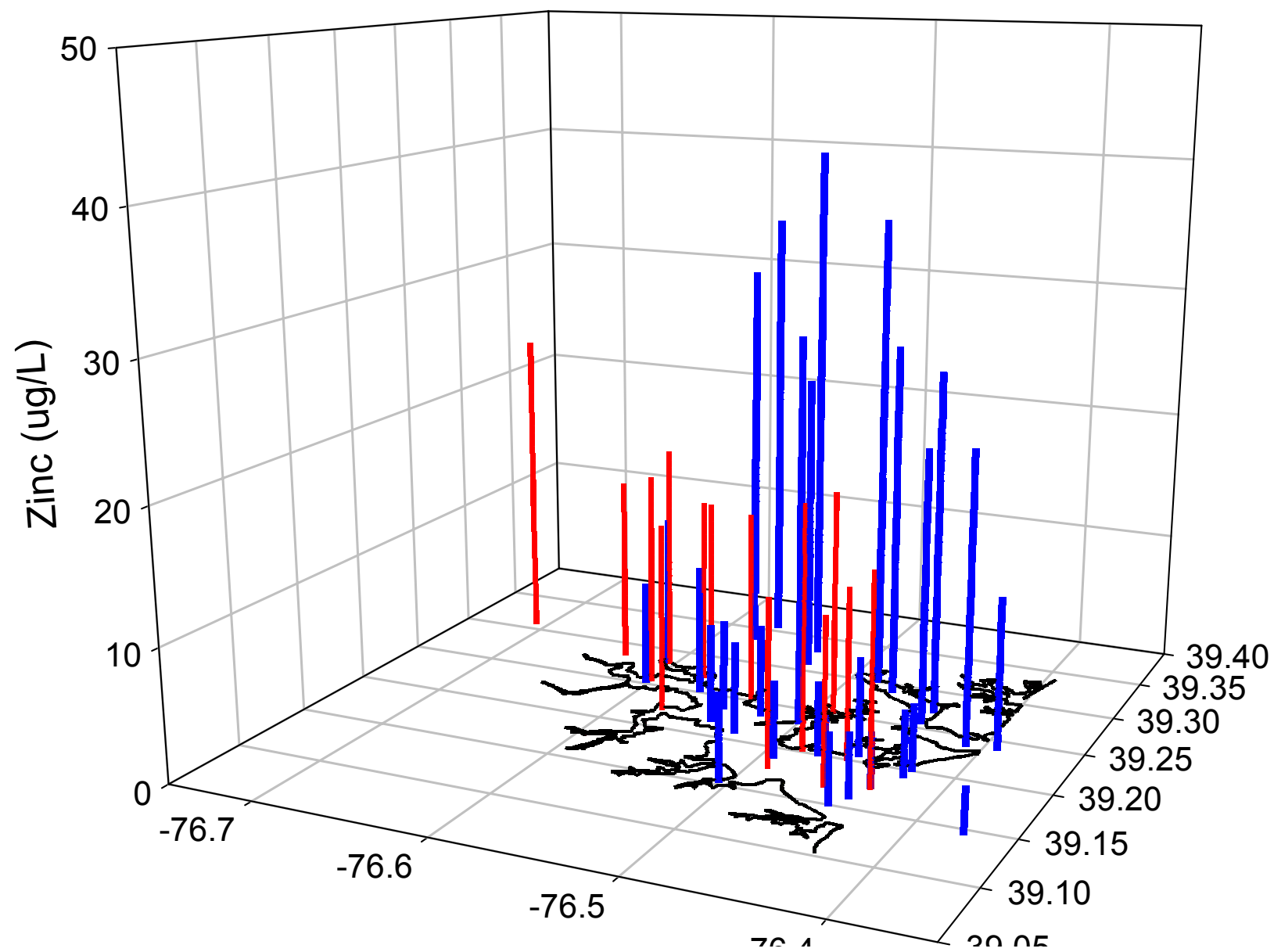
Lead



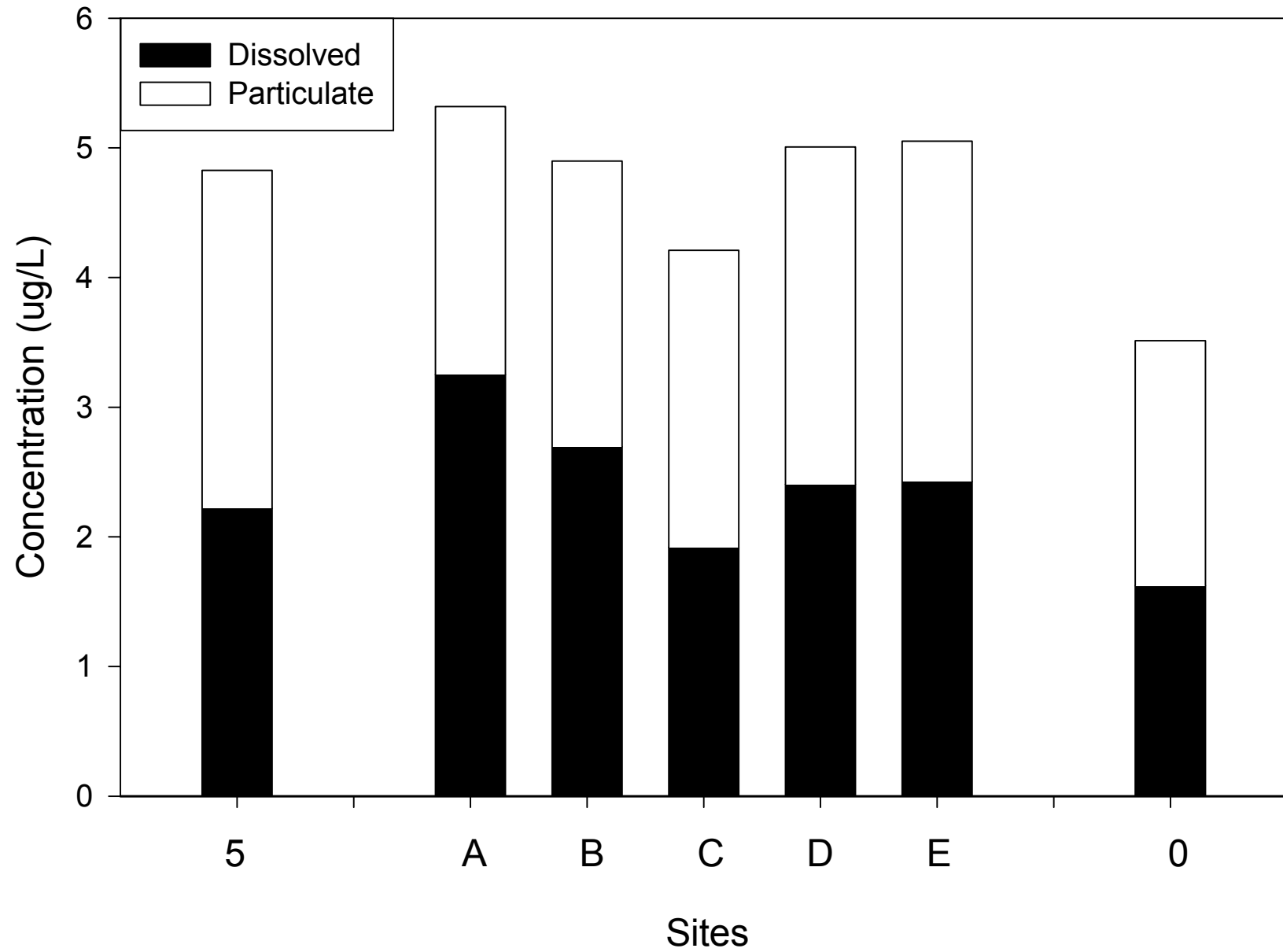


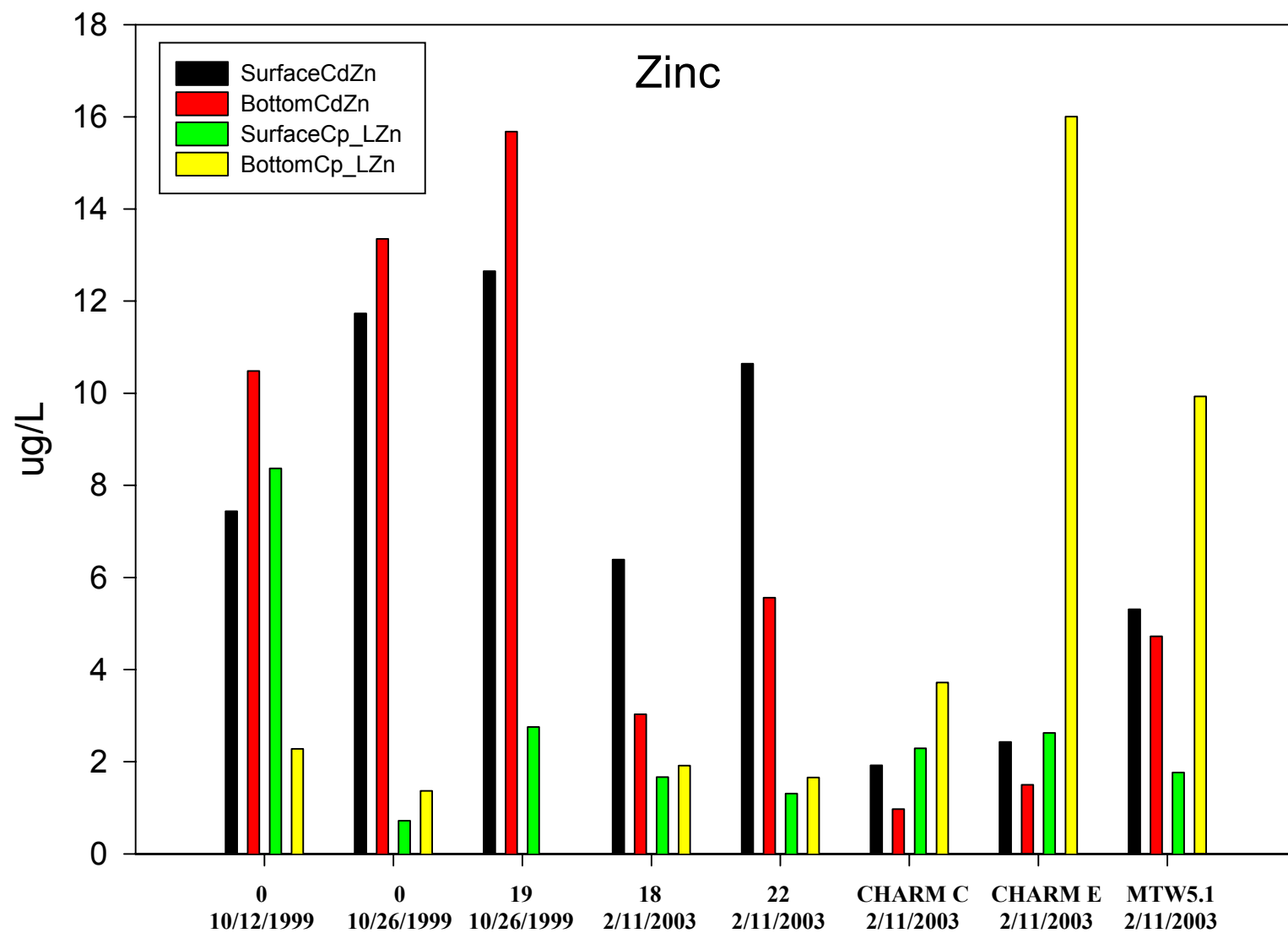


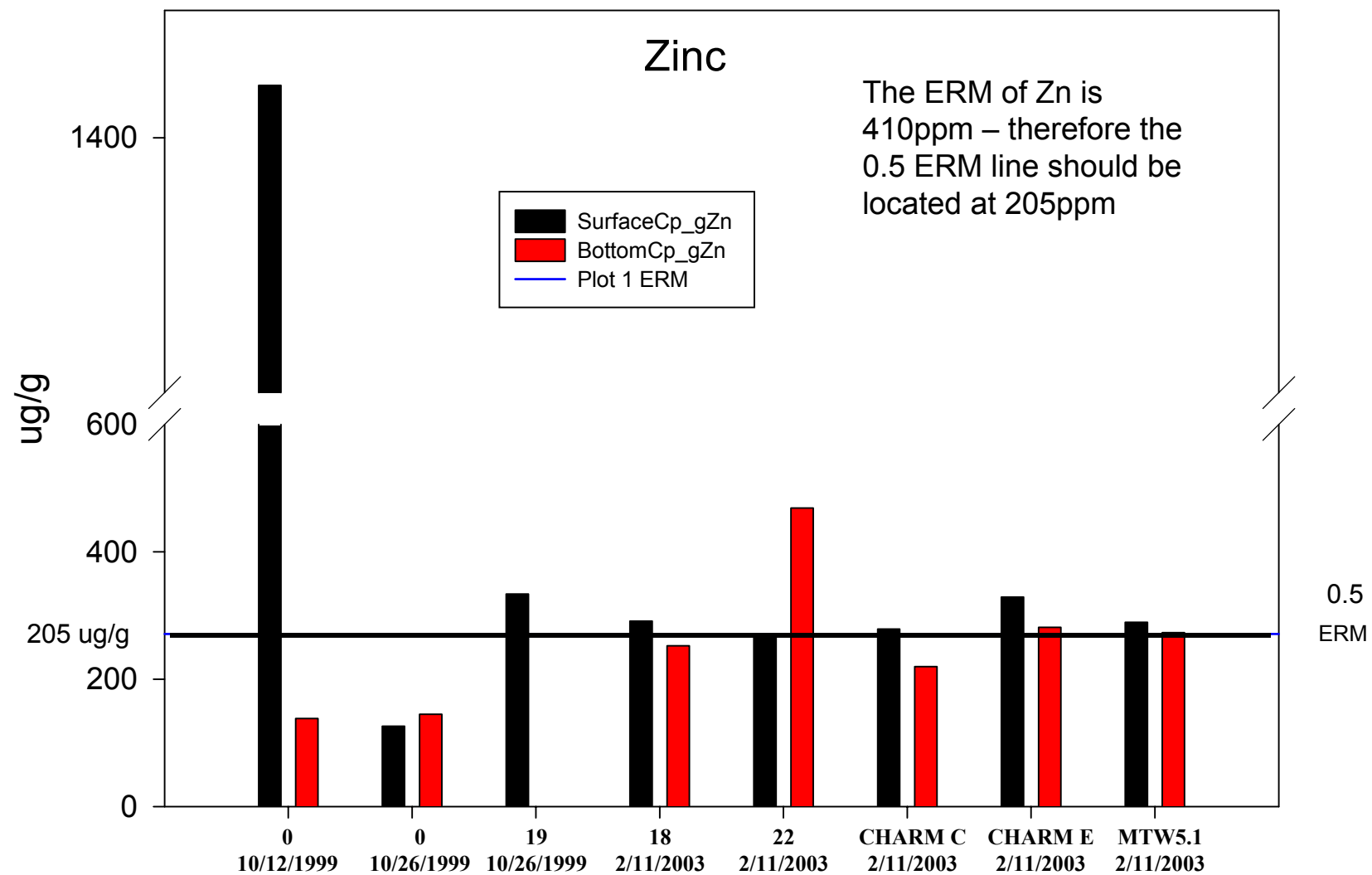


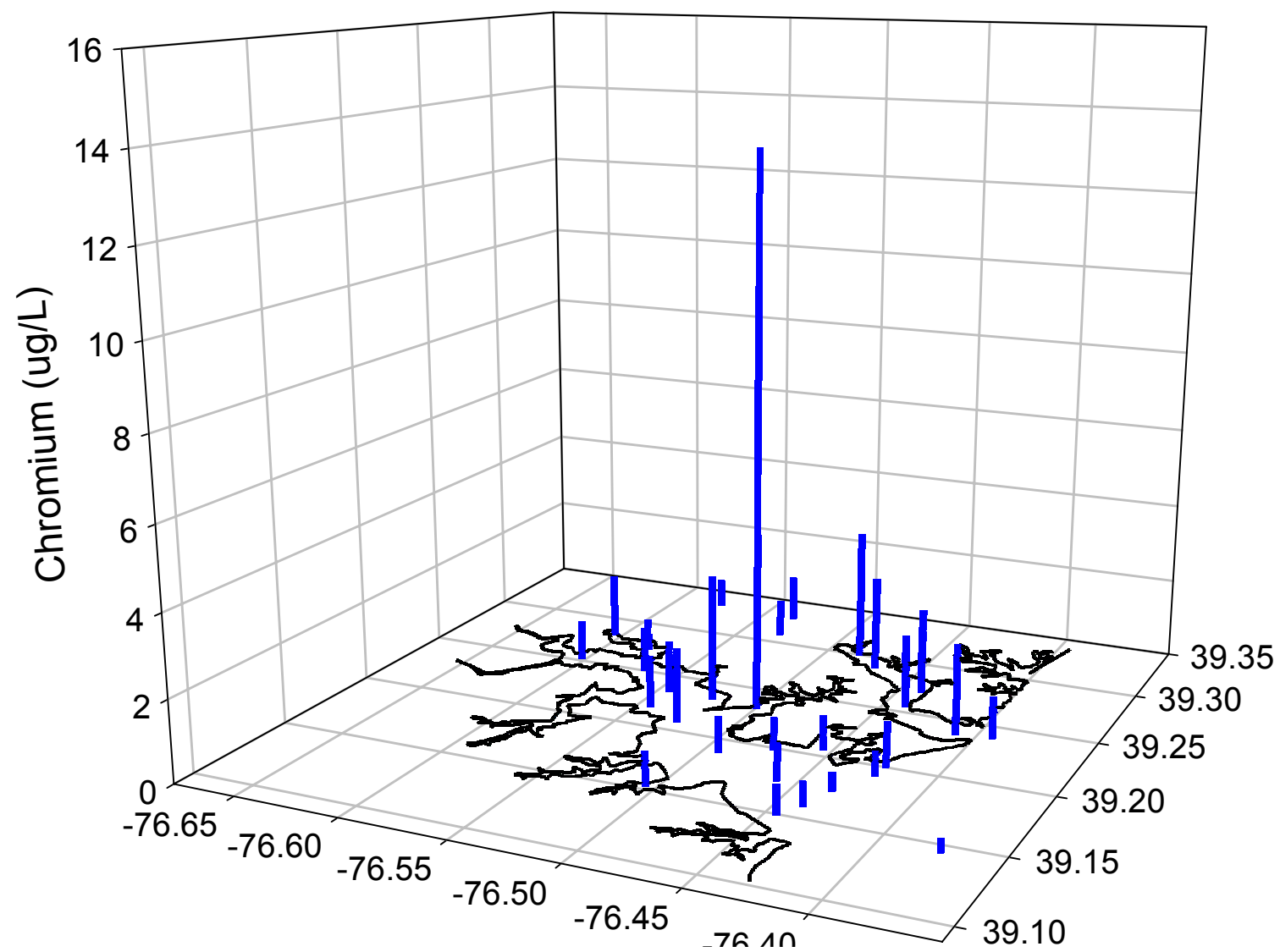


Zinc

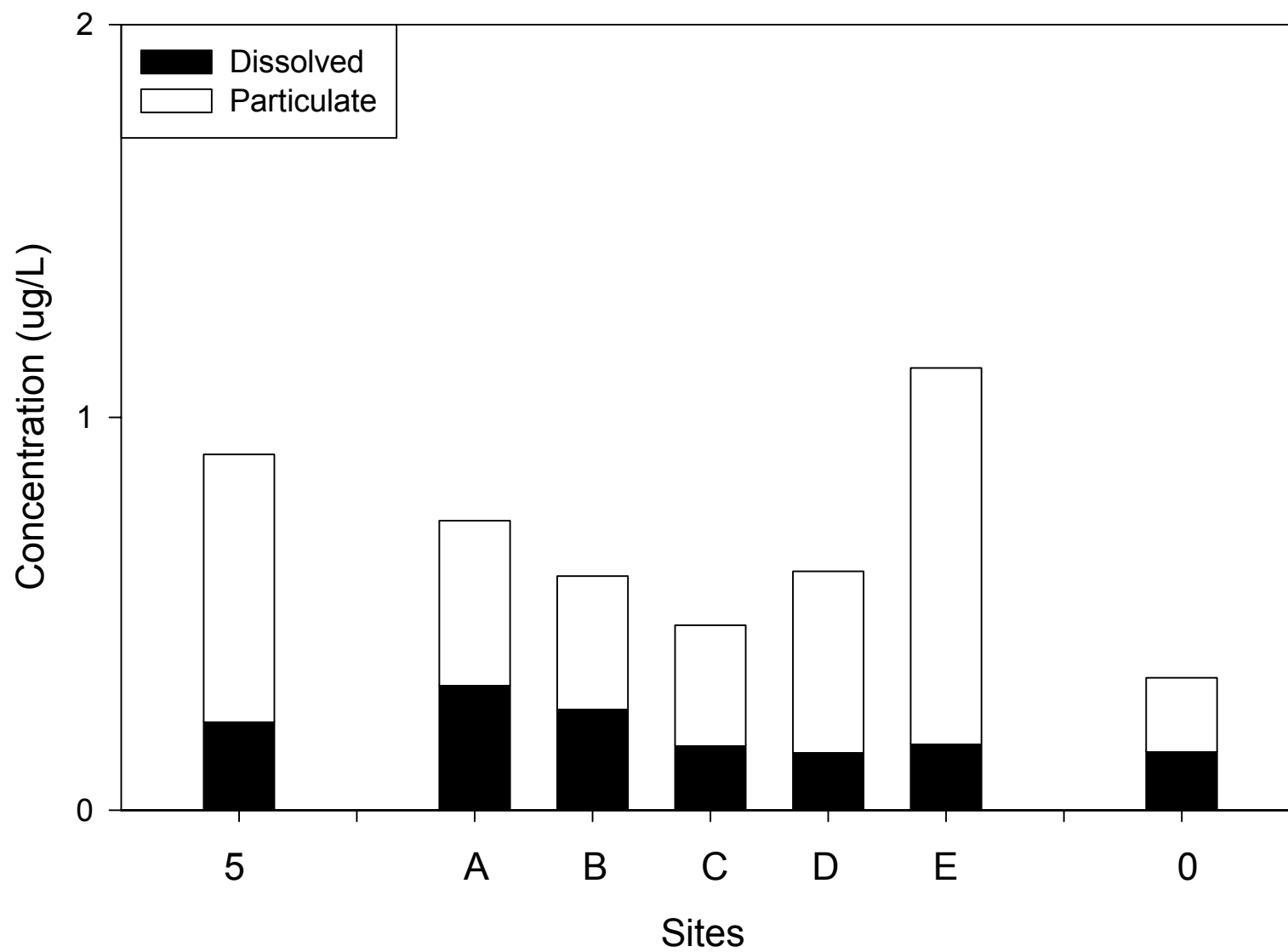


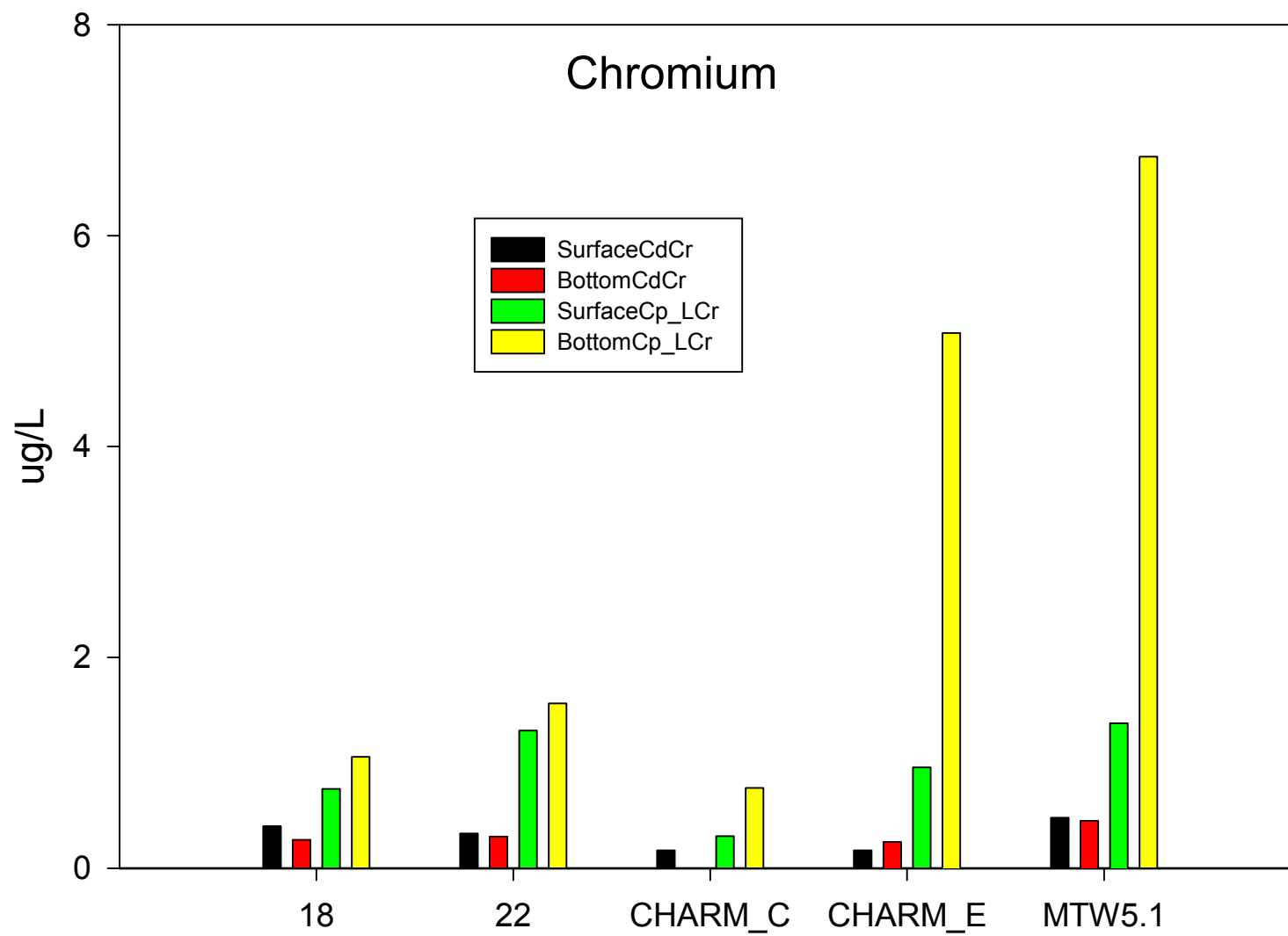


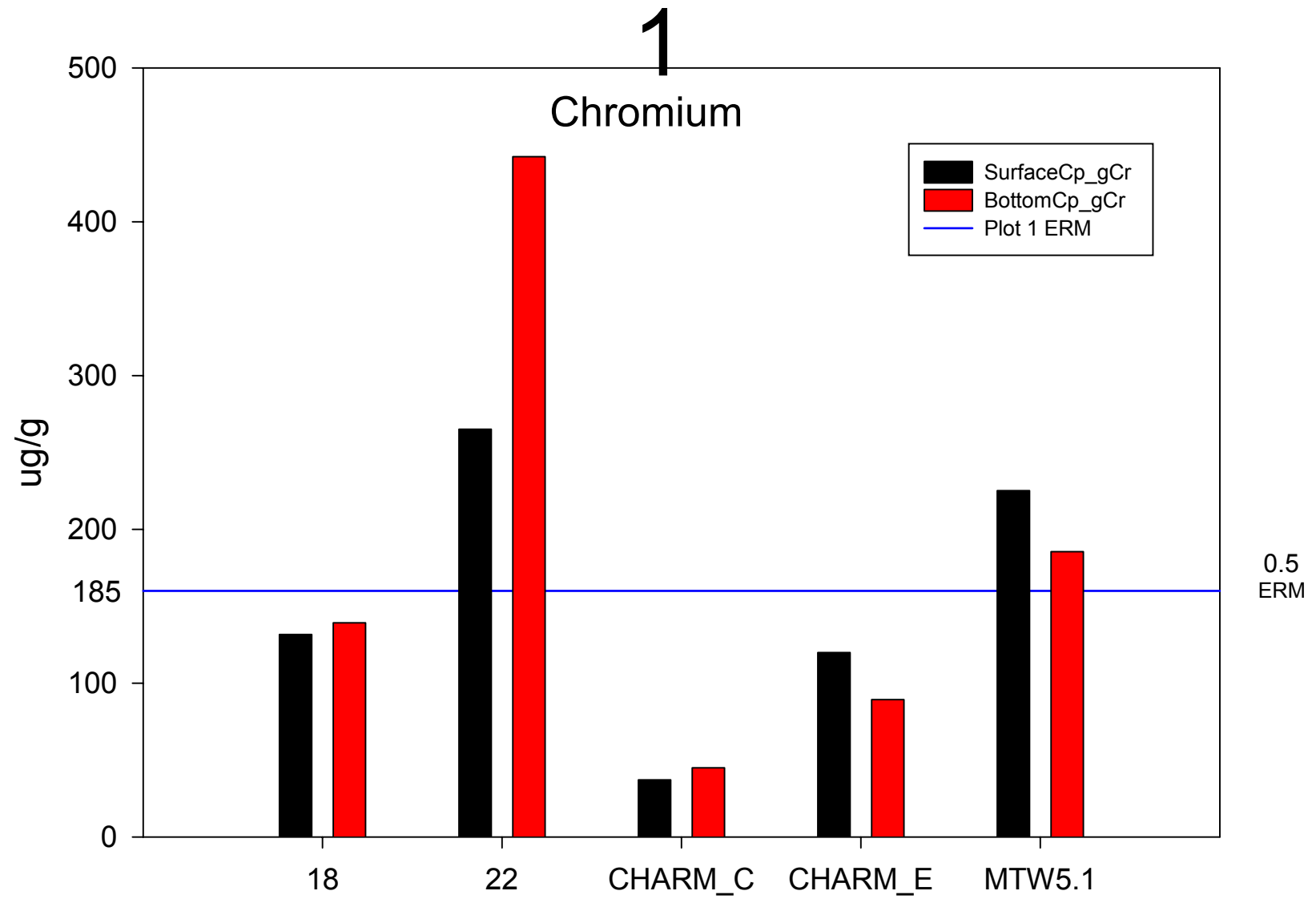




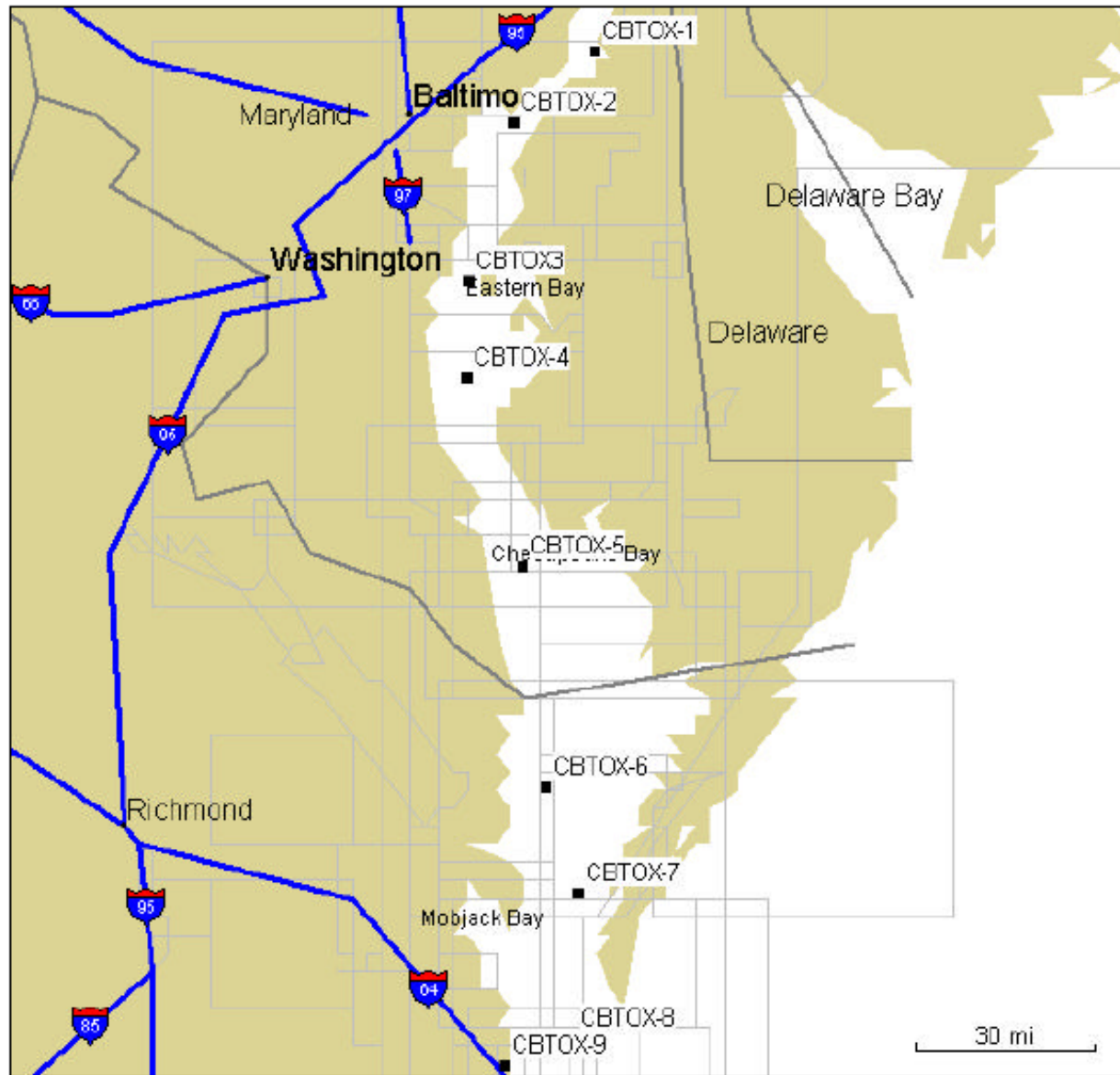
Chromium



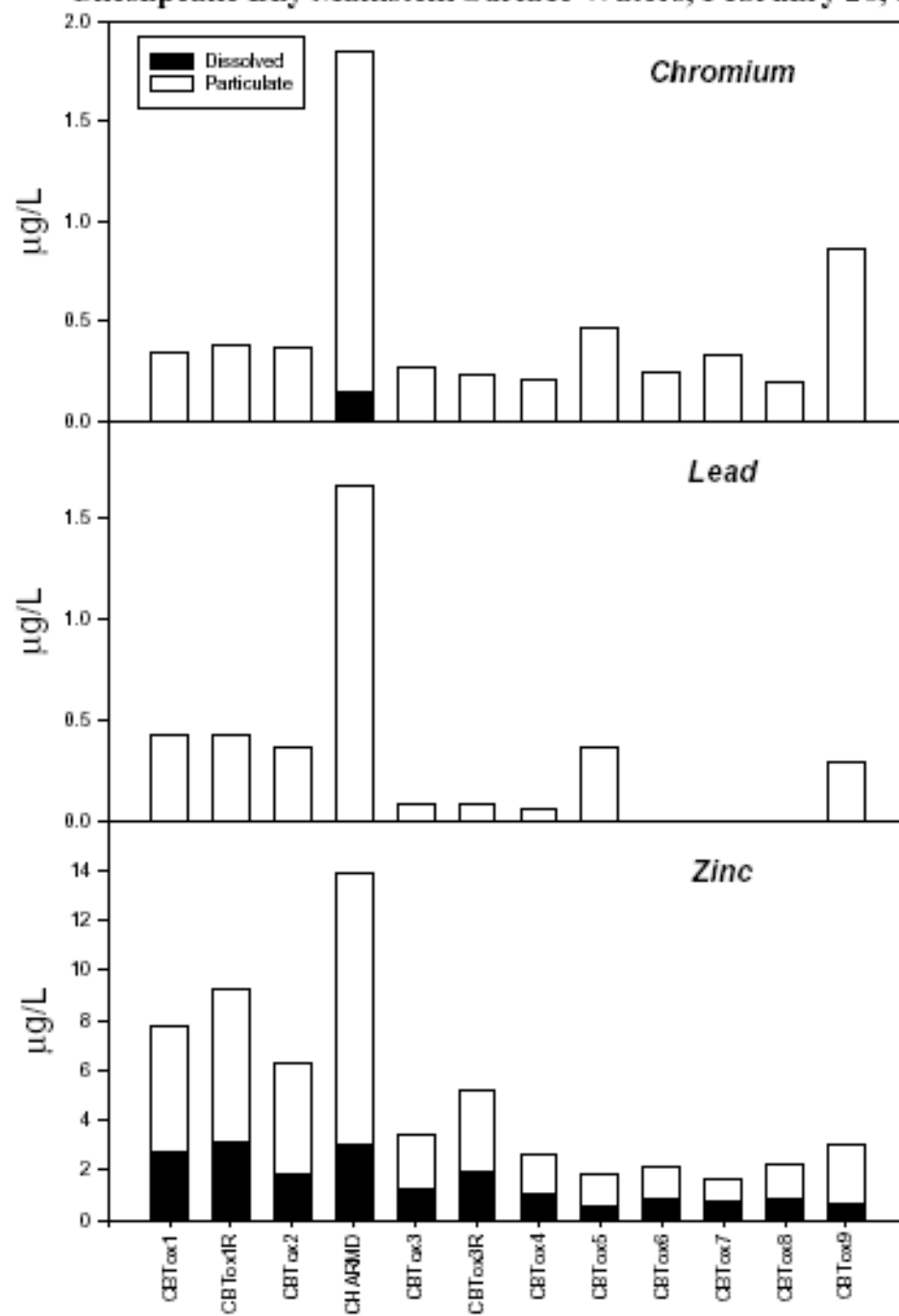




February 2003 Chesapeake Bay Metals Survey



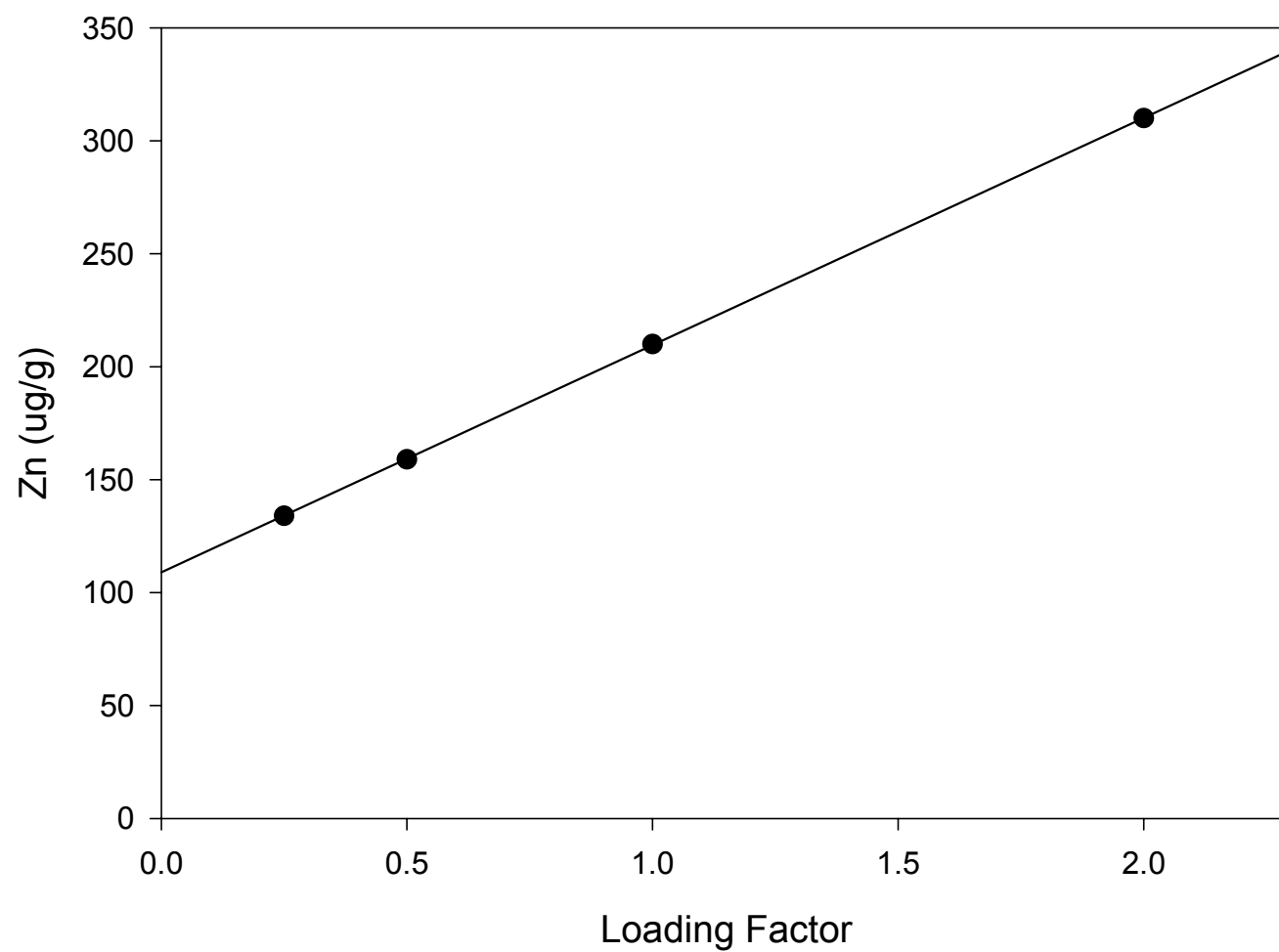
Chesapeake Bay Mainstem Surface Waters, February 20, 2003



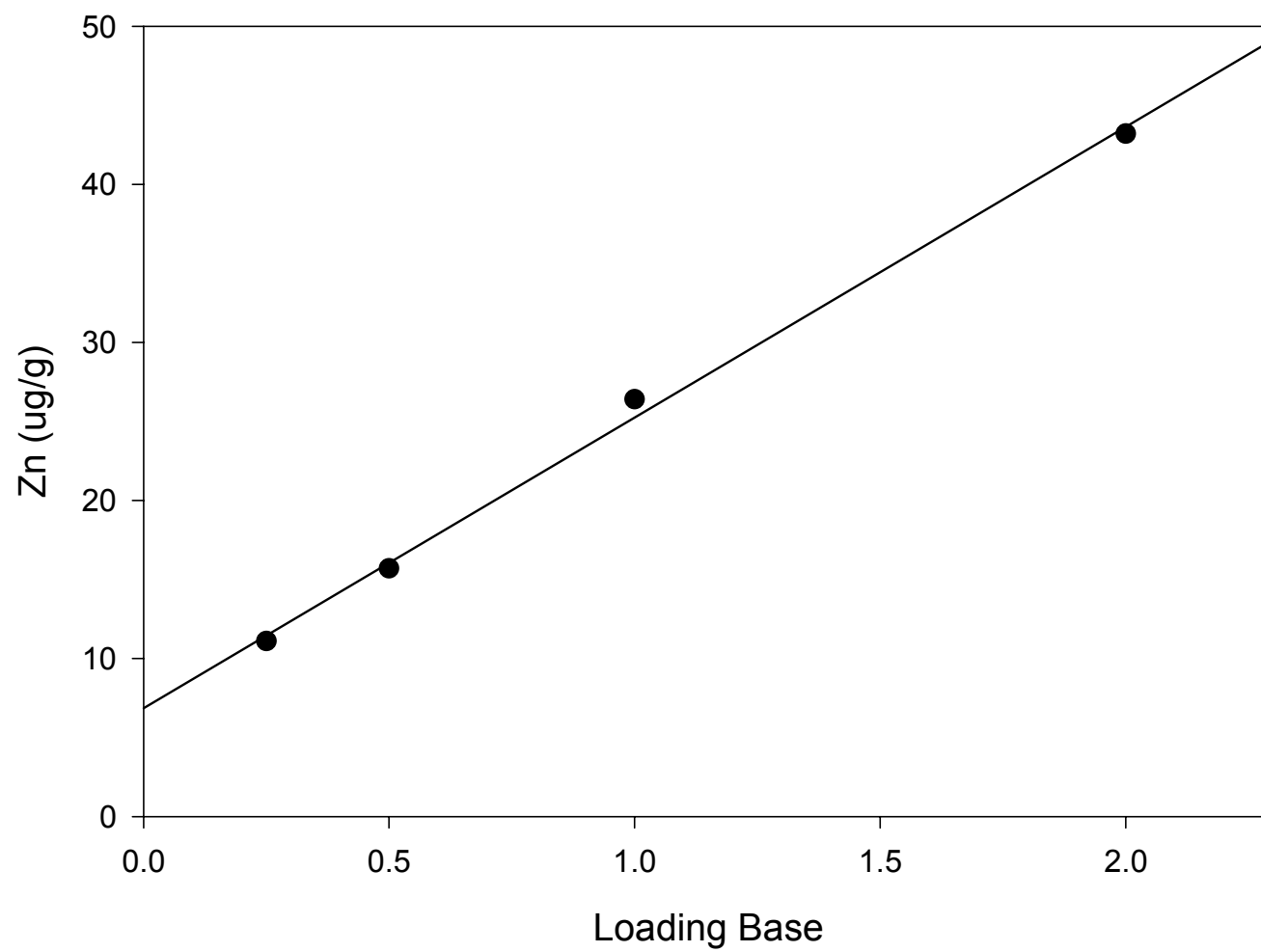
Model Responses

- Relationship between loadings and steady-state metal concentrations in sediments
- Time to steady-state metal concentrations in surficial sediments
- Relative importance of source types

Sediment steady state Zn concentrations in Bear Creek

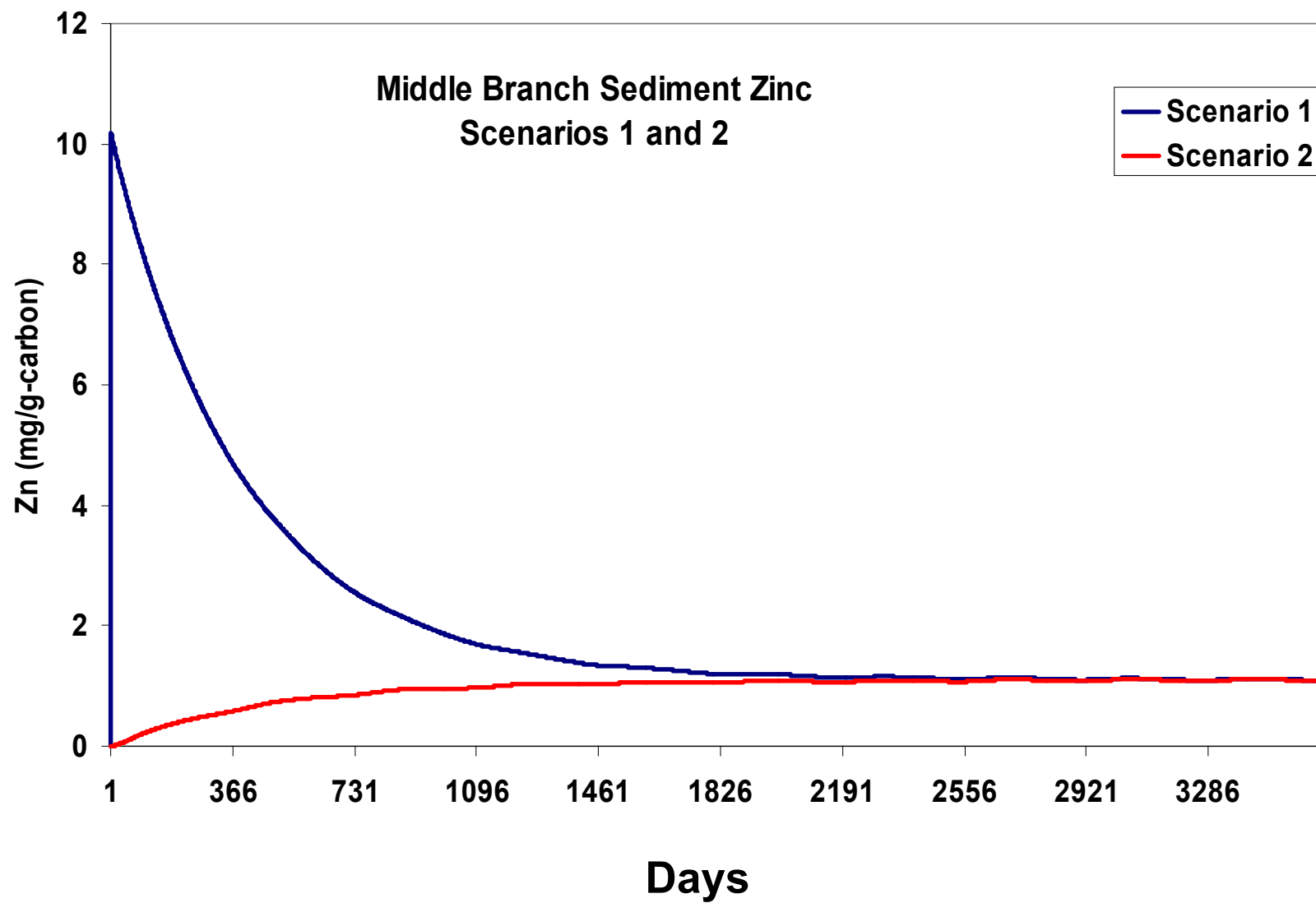


Sediment steady state Zn concentrations in the Inner Harbor

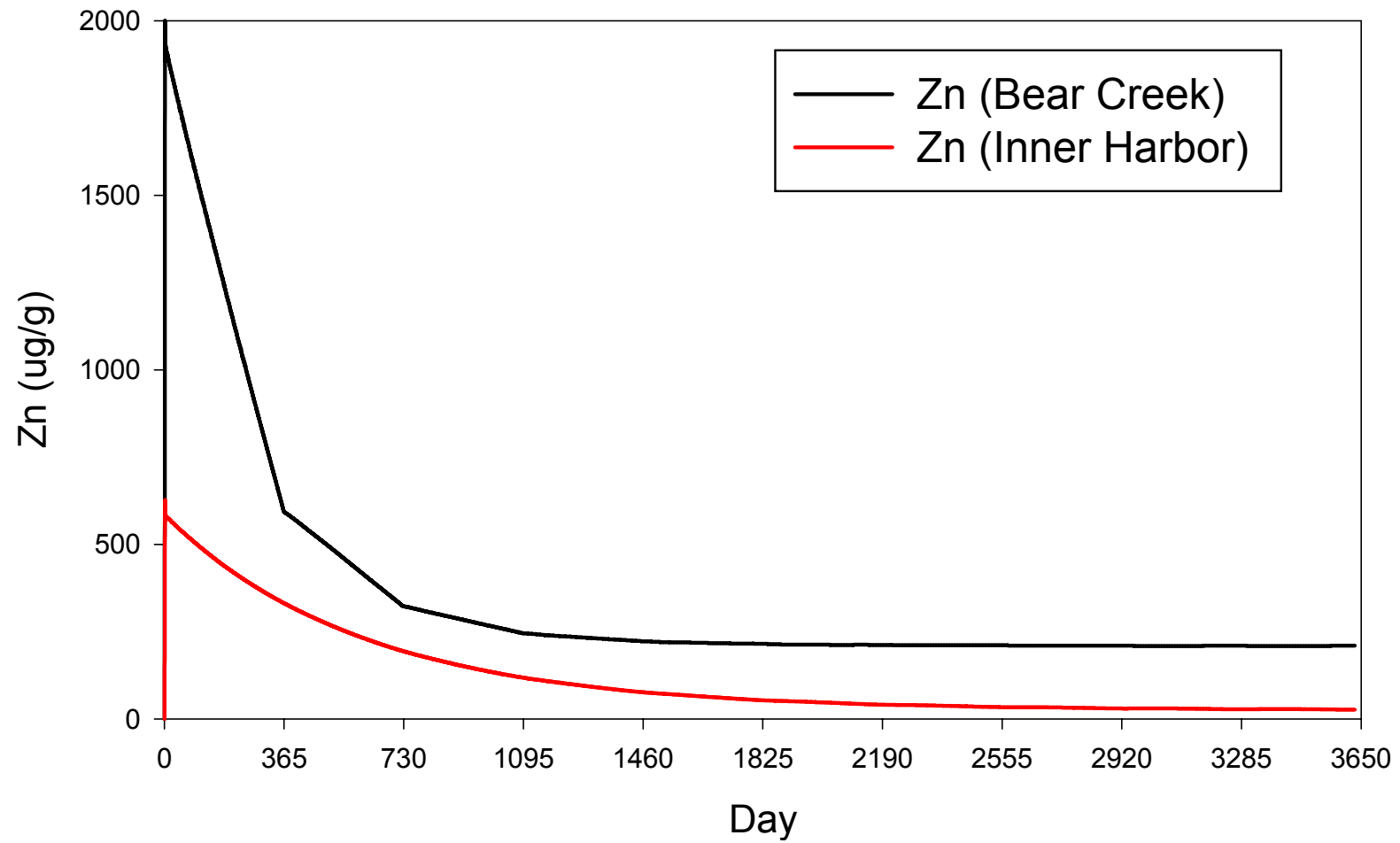


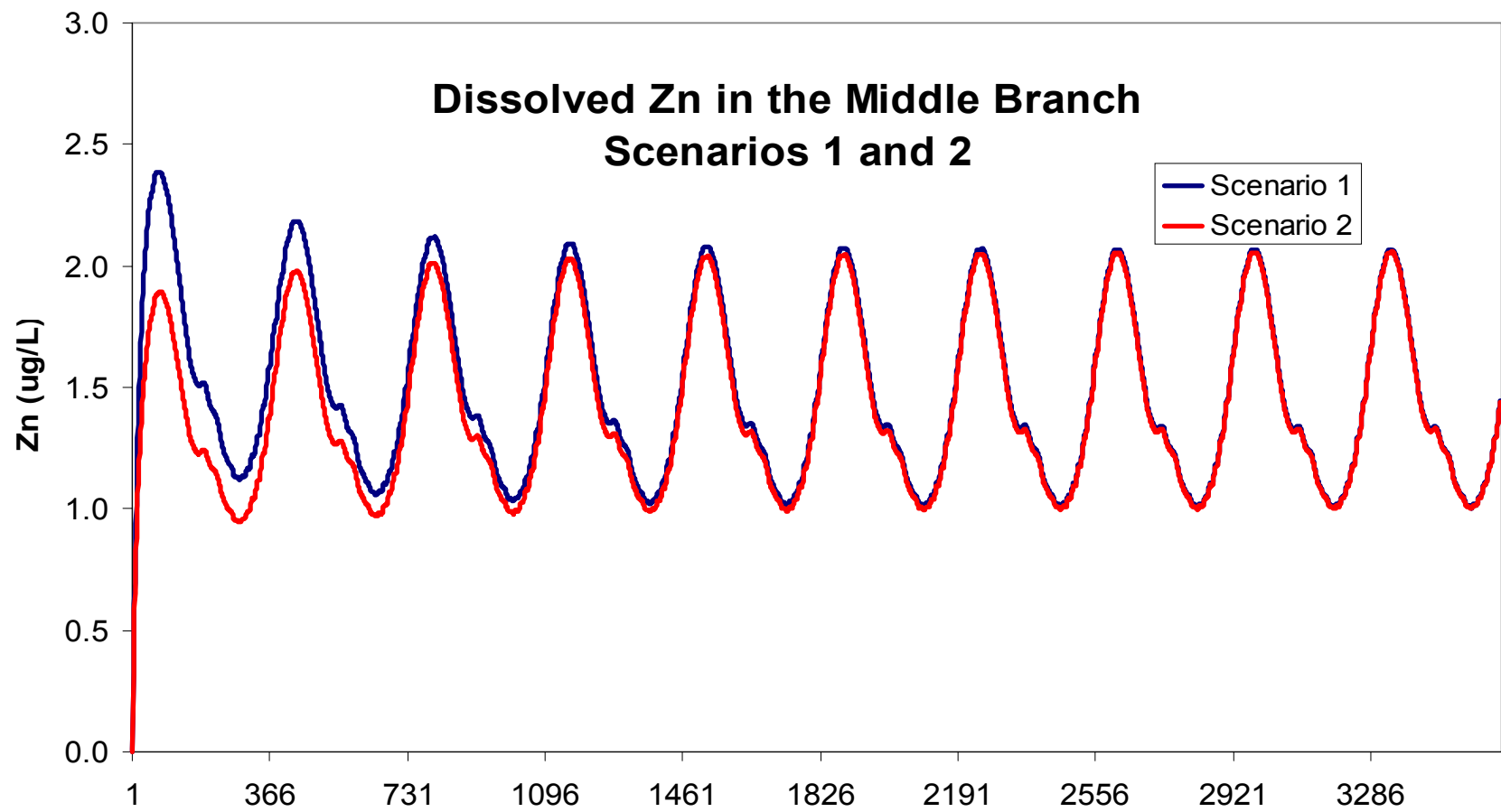
Metal Scenarios

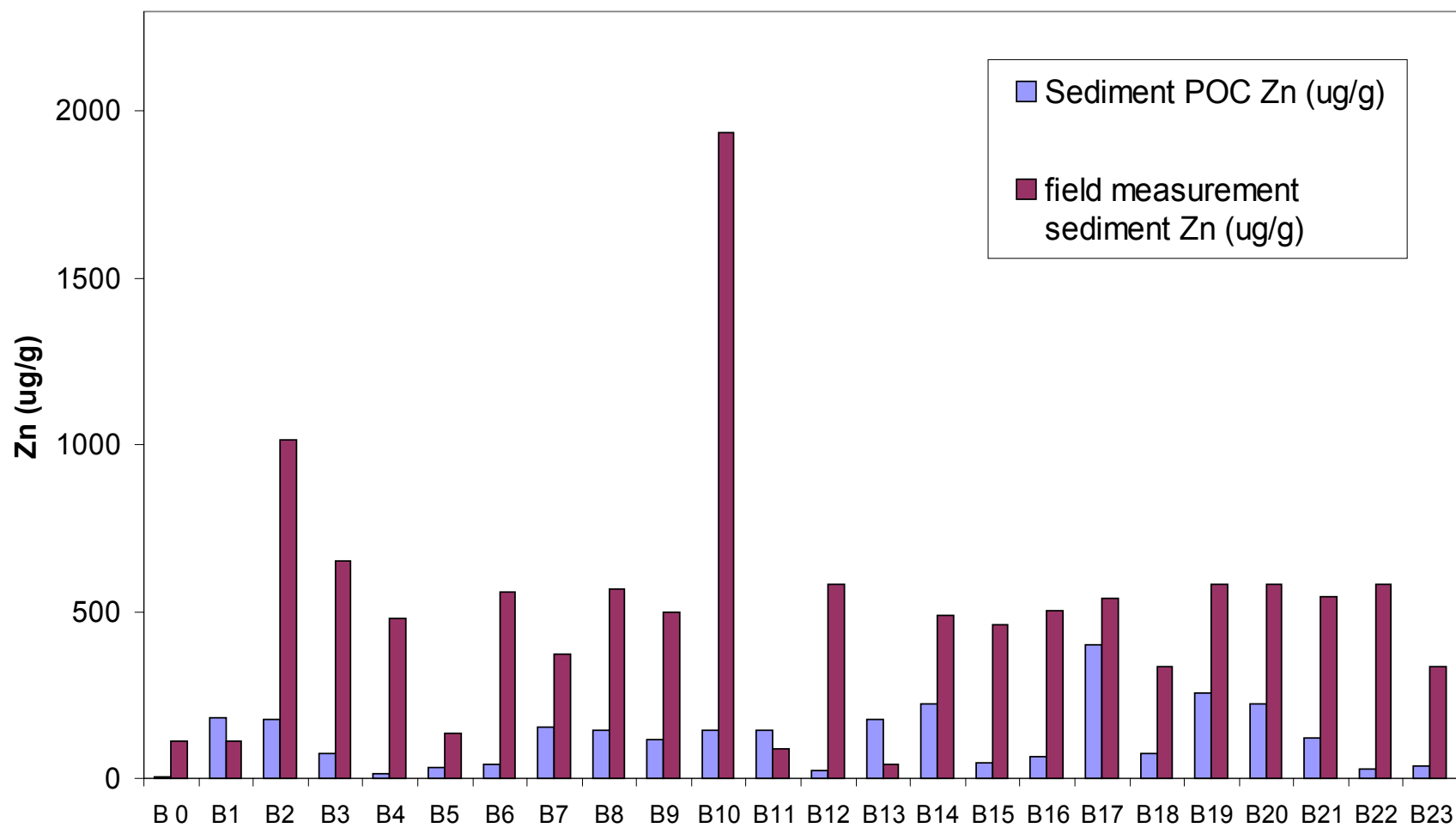
- Scenario 1
 - BSM concentration in sediments
 - MDE point and non-point loadings
 - New harbor mouth boundary conditions
 - CHARM02 transport
- Scenario 2
 - Same as #1, except clean sediments initially
- Scenario 3
 - Same as #1, except no point and non-point loadings

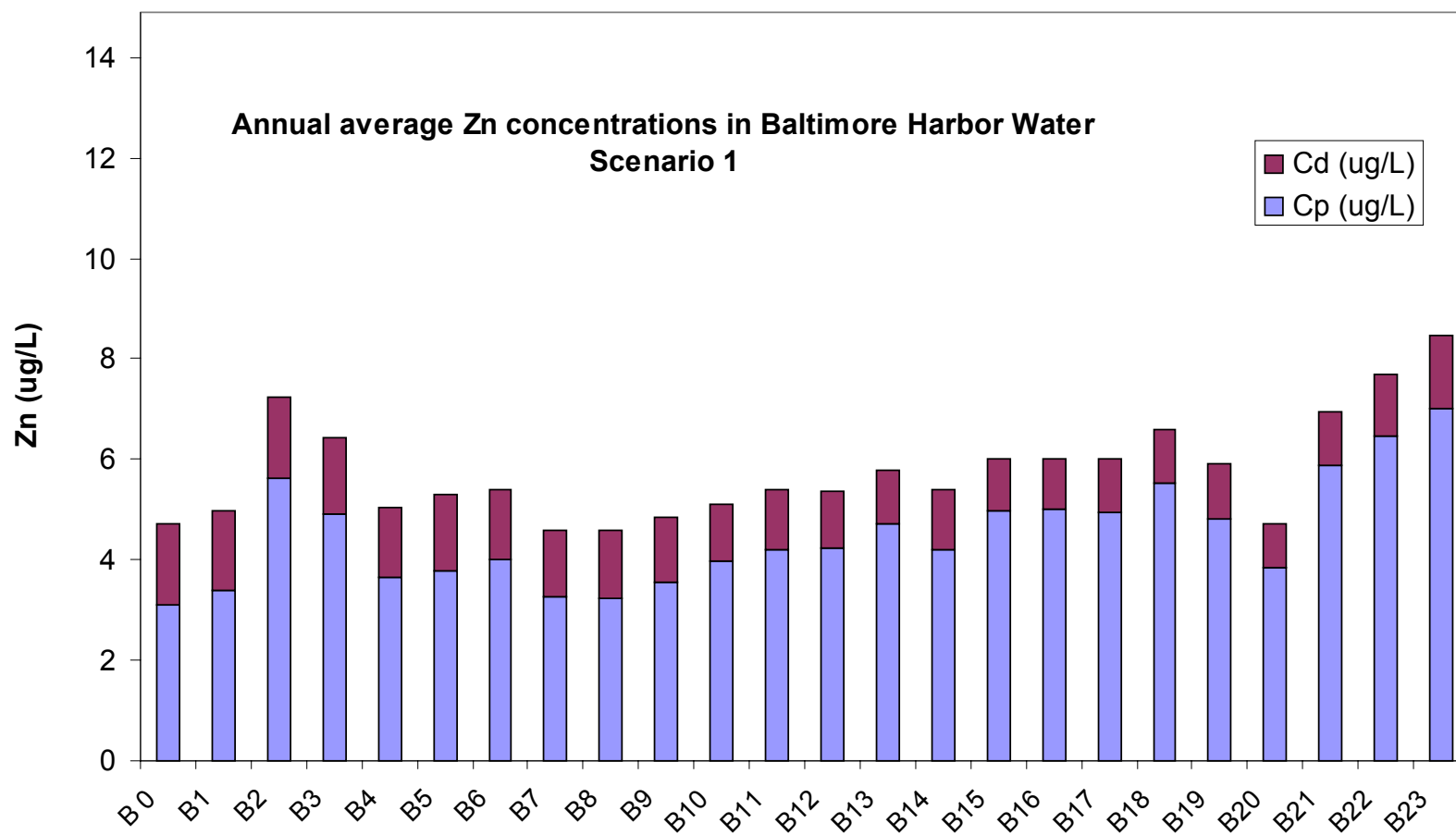


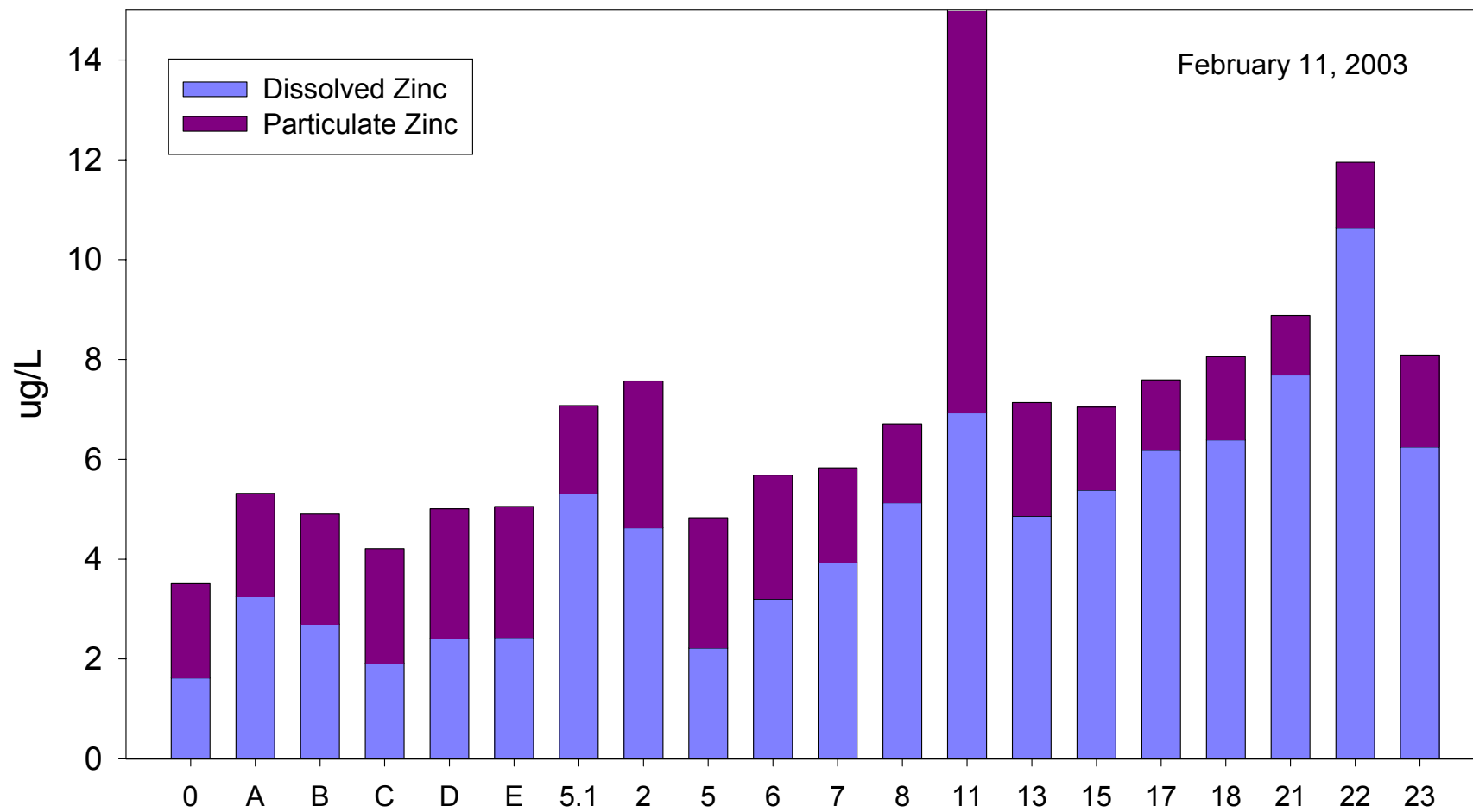
Zinc concentrations in Bear Creek and Inner Harbor sediments, Scenario 1











Observations

- Recently measured concentrations of zinc, lead, and chromium in Baltimore Harbor surface waters are below ambient water quality criteria
- Metals concentrations in the particulate phase are relatively higher in bottom waters due to enhanced suspended solids concentrations
- Zinc levels in Baltimore Harbor surface waters are comparable to those in the northern mainstem Chesapeake Bay

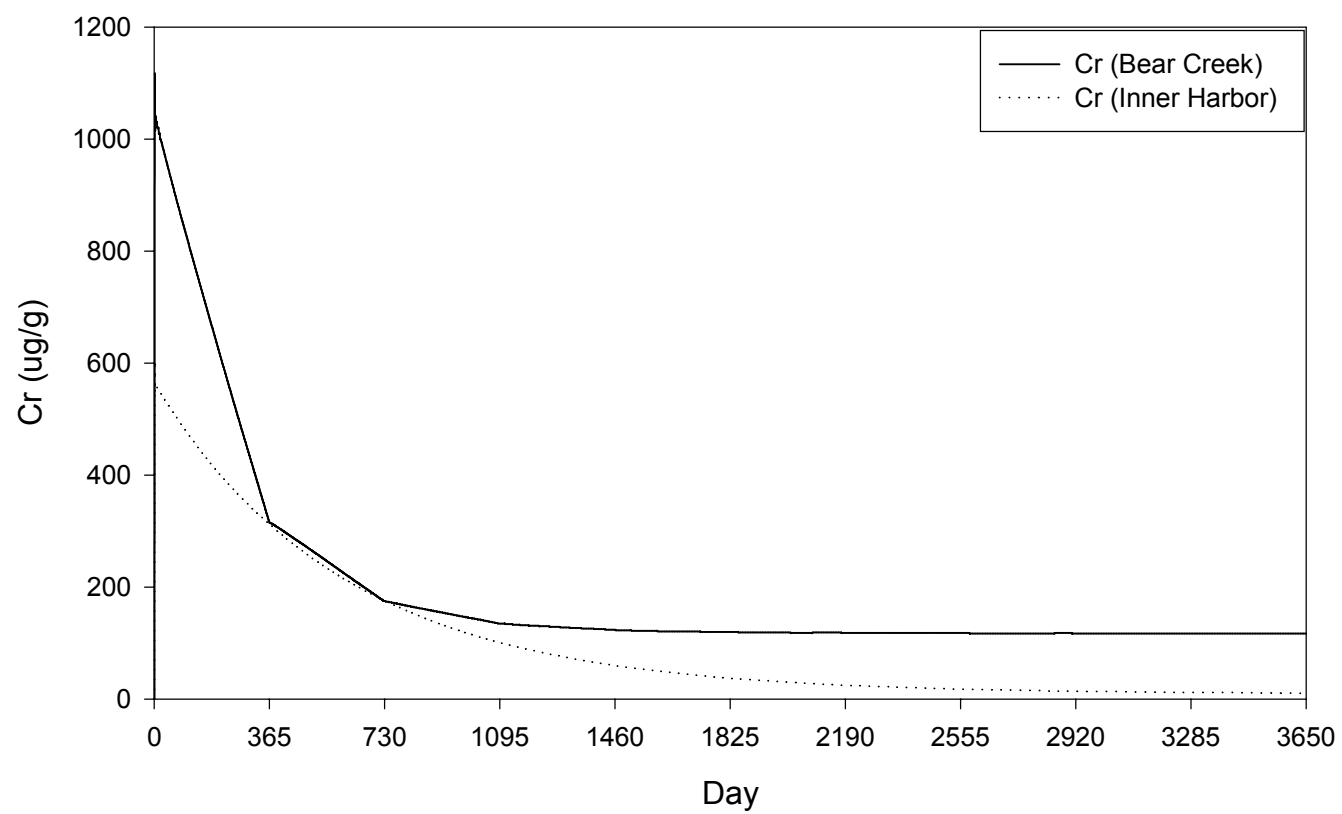
Observations

- Under the best current external loadings estimates, concentrations of metals in sediments are predicted to decline without further load reduction.
- Predicted declines are supported by concentrations of metals on suspended particles measured in the February 2003 survey. Those concentrations are often less than those in surface sediment (BSM data) and less than ERM. The 'new' solids contributing to sediments are cleaner than existing sediments and cleaner than assessment thresholds.
- The model predict steady-state water column metals concentrations that are quite similar to those measured in February 2003, without substantial calibration. The CHARM model predicts that water column metals concentrations respond to changes in loadings fairly quickly (1-2 years). This suggests that present day metal concentrations in the water column mostly reflect current day external loads. The sediment metal concentrations are not solely supported by present day external loads, but rather result from prior loadings.

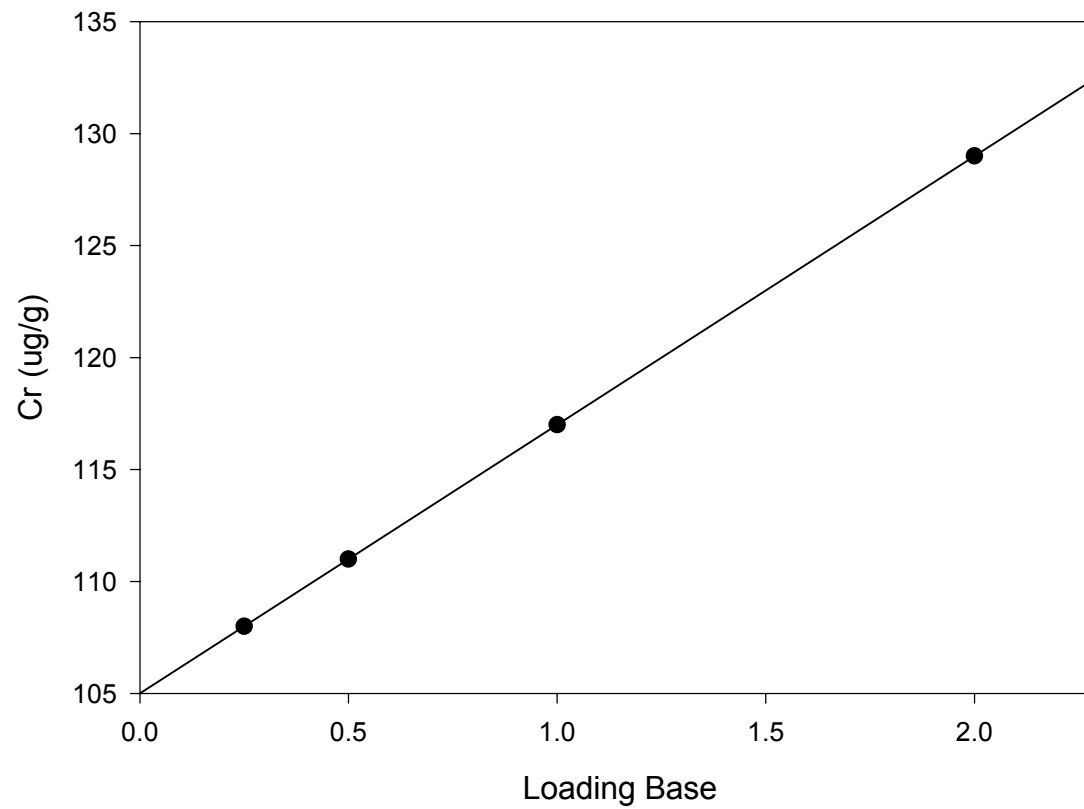
Next Steps

- Short term
 - Comparison of CHARM and VIMS models
 - Investigate response times
 - Metal speciation modeling
- Longer term
 - Additional field measurements to evaluate long-term projections

Sediment Cr concentrations in Bear Creek and the Inner Harbor



The sediment steady state Cr concentrations at
Bear Creek with different loading runs.
 $R=0.99$
S.S.= $105+12$ Loading Base



The sediment steady state Cr concentrations at
Inner Harbor with different loading runs.

$R=0.99$

$S.S.=7.36+1.81\text{Loading Base}$

